

LIEUT. POPE, the officer referred to in the following extract, of a letter relating incidents of the battle at Monterey, is a son of the Hon. N. Pope, U. S. District Judge at our State. The heroic conduct of this gallant officer, in this, his first battle, deserves the highest commendation. Lieut. Scarritt also is a son of a very worthy citizen of our State, residing in Du Page County.—Chicago Jour.

Fierce Struggle.—The most sanguinary of the various conflicts between the hostile forces during the three days, seem to have been on the 21st, of which a lively description is given in the following extract from one of H's letters in the *Pica-yune* extra of yesterday.

Major Mansfield of the Engineers reconnoitered the enemy's works on the night of the 19th, but could obtain no very accurate information, although he approached very near to some of them on the heights. On the 20th Lieut. Scarritt and Lieut. Pope were sent out to reconnoitre the works, Scarritt on the right and Pope on the left of the town. The latter approached and discovered the position of a battery on the extreme left, and was exposed to a fire of cannon and musketry from Lanciers, from which, after finishing his observations he retired in safety. On the 20th night the mortar and howitzer batteries were placed in a position to play upon the strong-holds around the citadel. The action commenced on the morning of the 21st, by the opening of these two batteries. Col. Garland's brigade were ordered to move to the left for the purpose of storming the battery discovered by Lieut. Pope the day before, and to occupy if possible, the lower part of the city.

Major Mansfield, Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Pope, were ordered in advance to select the most available point of attack, and to direct the movements of the column upon it. Three companies were thrown forward as skirmishers, and advanced rapidly towards the works, followed by the Brigade in line of battle, under a cross fire of artillery from the citadel and forts, and a heavy fire of musketry. The column charged into a street about two hundred yards to the right of the battery, passed the works entirely and effected an entrance into the town. After advancing rapidly about four hundred yards beyond the battery, they came immediately in front of a masked battery, of artillery, which swept the street completely by its range. The barricades of the streets at sixty yards distance from the head of the column were lined with Mexican troops, who, entirely covered themselves, opened a murderous discharge of grape and musketry upon the advancing column. Every house in the street was pierced, for musketry's and enfiladed the street in every direction.

Under the fire, the following officers were killed or wounded: Major Barbour, 3d Infantry, by grape shot, in the abdomen; Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, shot thro' the body by a musket ball, fell in the street, and was dragged into the doorway of a house by Lieut. Pope and a shower of balls that covered him with dust. The gallantry of the young officer, now in his first battle, is spoken of in admiration by the Army. Capt. Williams died the next day, and was buried with the honors of war by the Mexican troops, into whose hands he had fallen. Lieut. Terrett, 1st Infantry, shot through the body, died the next day.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The last String on the Whig Fiddle.—Northern demagogues in Congress desert the interests of their constituents, and obey southern dictation, in fear of the fierce denunciations of their southern task masters, which they have not the courage to brave, nor the manliness to throw back.

The report states that that point on lake Michigan must be selected, for the reason, that it is the only point where public lands can be had suitable for the accomplishment of this great work. This point affords an easy water communication with the different parts of the Union, and is nearly on a parallel with the pass in the mountains—and would give all a fair opportunity to compete for its benefits. It is estimated that when this road, and all the other means of communication which are contemplated in the United States, shall have been completed, that our extensive country could be brought together in the short period of four days! The benefits resulting from this alone would be of the greatest importance to the people of the United States—bist the trade from China, which would pass over this route would be of incalculable advantage to this country.

The land on a considerable of the route is said to be unsuitable for settlement and therefore, could not be expected to sell for much. But about seven hundred miles on the eastern terminus, the lands are said to be of the best quality; and about one thousand miles of the distance from mouth of the Columbia to the South Pass, they are equally as good. If this road was but commenced, these lands would sell, readily, and the government would derive an immense profit from their sales. A statement is made of the amount necessary to construct the road the entire distance—allowing for all expenses in keeping the same in repair, till the whole shall have been completed at \$69,892,600.

The report does not entirely approve of the plan which has been suggested for the building of the road, but argues that the public lands are the only means, which should be employed to make it. The United States claim to own near 1,000,000 acres of unsettled lands. And the amount proposed to be appropriated for the construction of the road, is so small in comparison to this sum, that it certainly should merit the consideration of the government. When we consider the magnificence of the enterprise, and the important interests of the entire Union as connected with it, we trust that it will receive the early attention of Congress at the ensuing session.

FLORIDA.—The whigs have succeeded in electing Mr. Cabell to Congress, from this State, by a small majority. They have not gained much in Florida, for at the last election the vote was nearly a tie.

SUNK.—The steamer Tonalenka struck a snag on the 31st ult., when about 18 miles below St. Louis. She was run to the bar by her commander, where she broke in two, and sunk. It is said that the boat will be a total loss. It was insured in Pittsburg to the amount of \$100,000.

STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—This magnificent steamer cost \$650,000, and was insured \$370,000 at the time she was run ashore.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—It is said that Messrs. Black, Sims, Burt, Holmes and Rhett, have been elected to Congress from this State. Two districts remain to be heard from.

PARDON TO ITALIAN REFUGEES.—It is stated that Pope Pius IX has given notice to all Italians who have been expelled from their country for political reasons, that a full pardon will be granted to them upon their making a promise, on their honor, that in future, they will not in any manner, abuse this act of clemency. The official notice of this act appears in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, signed Daniel S. Desmond, Consul General of the Pontifical States.

GENERAL PAREDES.—When this functionary arrived at Havana, it is said he was asked if he did not wish to take passage for the United States. He stated that he would do so, if it were not for the fears he had that the Americans would shoot him.

WE learn from the Washington Union, that the report that the President had called on Pennsylvania and New York, for more volunteers, is without foundation.

MONTEREY, the city at which the last battle was fought, is about two hundred miles south-west from Camargo. Saltillo, the next point to which General Taylor will move, on his way to San Luis Potosi, is in Coahuila, and about one hundred miles from Monterey, in a south-west direction from the latter place. San Luis Potosi (the point at which it is said the Mexicans are to centre) is the capital of the state or province of the same name, and is about three hundred miles north-east from Saltillo. If then, as has been reported, General Patterson, with his command of volunteers, has been ordered to Tampico he will have some enemies in his front, and old "Rough and Ready" to back him.

ARKANSAS.—The Democrats have elected their candidate to Congress from Arkansas, by an overwhelming majority.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN party in Pennsylvania, at the recent election, polled about twenty thousand votes, but have succeeded in electing only one member to Congress, and sheriff.

IT is stated that a newspaper is to be established at Washington, by the leading abolitionist, and that the Southerners, are determined to start a journal in opposition.

MICHIGAN.—The returns of the election from this State, so far, are decidedly favorable to the democrats.

THE statement that charges had been made by General Taylor, against General Butler, has been contradicted by the Washington Union.

WE are requested to state that five or six young men qualified to teach school, are wanted in Ingham county—to whom good wages will be paid, if application is made soon.

ATTEMPT TO LASSO A BOY.—The steamer Corvette, on her trip down from Camargo, stopped for the night at a rancho on the river, and a small boy attached to the boat went ashore and strayed some distance from the bank. He was espied by a Mexican, who thought to entrap him with a lasso and drag him off. The Mexican was no doubt, expert in the use of this weapon, but somehow he was not quick enough in his movements. He succeeded in encircling the boy with the noose, but before he could throw him from his feet, the youngster fired two pistol balls into him, which hurried Mr. Mexican off, no doubt quite sick at the stomach. The boy was not over thirteen years of age. The Mexicans must think the Yankees are "born veterans" pistol-shooters.—*Matamoros Eagle.*

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Terrible Gale in the Gulf.

Wreck of U. S. Brig Perry.—Loss of the Revenue Cutter Morris.—Total Destruction of Key West.—Fifty Lives lost.—Immense destruction of Property.

The schooner Sorah Churchman, Capt Baymore, from Philadelphia, via Key West, for Brazos Santiago, arrived at the N. E. Pass of the Mississippi, on Wednesday morning, the 21st October, and landed Com. Sloat and son from the Pacific, and Lieut. Wm. C. Pease, of the revenue service, bearer of despatches to Washington. To Lieut. Pease the Pica-yune is indebted for the details of a terrible gale in the gulf—of a fury unexampled, and from which we must not expect to hear all the deplorable effects in many weeks.

The gale at Key West commenced blowing from N. E. the morning of the 11th ult. By one o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane. The tide rose rapidly and the storm raged with incredible violence until near midnight, when it abated. On the 12th it blew a moderate gale and gradually subsided. Every dwelling house, save five of six, at Key West was destroyed or unroofed. The Custom House was blown down; the marine Hospital unroofed, and it is supposed Government property destroyed to the amount of \$300,000. Fifty wharves disappeared, and the salt works are destroyed. The U. S. barracks were injured, but suffered less than any other buildings. Many families were turned out homeless, but the U. S. Quartermaster came promptly to their assistance.

The loss of life is great. Many were drowned, and many killed by falling buildings. Key West light-house and dwelling attached are entirely gone, the spot where they stood is covered by a white sand beach. *Fourteen souls perished in these buildings.*

Sand Key light-house is gone—totally disappeared with the buildings connected with it. The occupants, too, have perished.

The Light ship, in the N. W. passage, dragged her moorings, and went to sea, but she was recovered and returned to her position, the agent of the underwriters was doing everything in his power to save property. Very great danger is to be apprehended from the loss of the light-house to vessels from Europe and the north, bound to the Gulf. We must refer to the list below for the injury done to shipping, furnished to us by Lieut. Pease. The loss of cutter Morris is described to us in a letter from an officer on board.—We give the substance in another column.

The U. S. brig Perry was in the same gale or tornado, driven with resistless violence before the wind, but was finally run ashore after all hope of saving her was gone, and in all probability be saved.

Many vessels, doubtless, will get ashore from the fact of Sand Key light-house being gone. Dead bodies are occasionally dug out from under the ruins, and no one can tell how many there are remaining. As far as ascertained, fifty persons have lost their lives, and it is singular that so few are dead and injured, when we remember that the air was full of boards, timber, slate, &c., and buildings falling in every direction. Stone could not withstand the gale, and all seemed to be going to destruction. Many persons escaped in boats and held on to trees, expecting every moment to be washed away. The scene was awful in the extreme.

Lieutenant Pease writes to the *Dallas*:

I was on board the revenue cutter Morris, about one mile from Key West, at anchor, with 153 fathoms of chain out, yards down on deck, and every preparation made for the storm. Our riding bits were working, and it became necessary to back them with deck tackles; the current was now moving by us at the rate of 12 miles an hour; the Morris laying broadside to it, as well as the wind, made her labor very heavy, and in danger of parting our chains, when we were compelled to cut away the mainmast for the safety of our lives as well as the vessel. When the mast went over the side it hung by the frigate stay, and in danger of falling upon us every moment; a man could not get aloft, and we were anxious to hold on to the foremast as the last resort in case the schooner should founder at her anchors. After a few moments a man made out to get aloft and cut the stay, when the mast fortunately fell clear of us.

It was a narrow escape. Thirty men tossing to and fro on the deck of a small vessel, with a mast suspended above their heads, as it were, by a thread, made the situation anything but enviable. We now battened down the hatches, and all hands passed through the ward room. The vessel continued to labor very heavily, and the sea made a complete breach over us. It was with difficulty we could keep her free, with both pumps going, and bailing from ward-room and birth deck. At 4 p. m., the air was full of water, and no man could look windward for a second. Houses, lumber and vessels drifting by us—some large sticks of timber turned end over end by the force of the current, and the sea running so high and breaking over us brought lumber, casks, &c., on board of us and across our decks. At a quarter past four the water was up to our lower half-ports inboard, and gaining upon us when our starboard chain parted; and we commenced dragging we know not which way, as our compasses flew round in such a manner that they became useless for that object. Now our fears were that we should go out over the Reef into the Gulf; and before we got into the Gulf the vessel must strike and bilge; but that would not save her. At this time we cut away the foremast, when a sea struck us, knocking the schooner on her beams ends, carrying away our bulwarks, cranes, larboard boat, quarter house, swinging boom, and everything

moveable off deck; and to right the vessel we have the lee guns overboard, and knocked out the ports, and all expecting momentarily to go to the bottom. We were in this suspense for one hour, when we struck on some reef unknown, when our larboard chain parted, and we made preparations to scuttle the vessel. The hurricane gradually subsided, although at 12 midnight, we were sticking heavy, and blowing a gale from S. E.

On the morning of the 12th the scene was anything but agreeable; we had drifted about three miles, and one-half of that distance over a shoal with only two feet of water on it at ordinary tides—this is the depth of water around the Morris when I left her. Around her, large wrecks of all descriptions; one ship on her beams ends; three brigs dismantled; also three schooners; three vessels sunk in a small channel and four vessels bottom up. How many persons attached to these vessels have been drowned, I am unable to say.

Important News from California.

Correspondence of the North American.

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS.

MONTEREY, California, July 26, 1846.

We proceeded from Callao to the Sandwich Islands; we made the passage in 28 days tho' it covers about six thousand miles. We landed Mr. Teneyck our new commissioner, and Mr. Turrel, our new consul at Honolulu under appropriate salutes, and commodore Stockton introduced the new commissioners to the king; we found the missionaries in good health, actively employed, and received from them many kind attentions.

We found all California in a state of resolution and the American flag flying over Monterey. There has been but little fighting as yet, as Gen. Castro, with his force has retired to the South. Commodore Stockton has despatched the Cyane, with Capt. Fremont and his two hundred riflemen to cut off his retreat, and the commodore with the marines of the squadron, is to engage him as he wheels about to the North.

He is a savage military chieftain, a desperado who has covered this country for years with rapine and blood. He massacred in the most brutal manner, but a few days since, three American residents here.

This revolution commenced in an attempt to drive all of foreign birth, who had settled here, and were Roman Catholics, out of the country. The prescribed party took up arms, appointed Mr. Ide, of the United States their leader, declared California free of Mexican rule, and avowed their determination to make her an independent republic.

They took Sonora, an important town—the inhabitants joined them, fortified the place, and repelled, successfully, every force sent against them. When Monterey was taken by our squadron, they immediately ran up the American flag.

On the arrival of Capt. Fremont from the West, they joined him and came on here: Capt. Fremont took up arms in consequence of having been assaulted, while engaged in his surveys, by the forces of General Castro. He is a man of great coolness and resolution.

His original force consisted of thirty, but since he has espoused the republican cause his force has increased, by volunteers, to 800; but they are now all under the command of Com. Stockton. They will embark from the Cyane, when she reached her destination, mount fresh horses, and take the field with their rifles, revolving pistols and rapiers.

We have taken the harbor of San Francisco, and our flag floats over the bright beaches of the Sacramento. All California will, in a few months, be under its protection.

Our squadron consists of the Congress Savannah, Cyane, Portsmouth, Warren, Levant and schooner Shark. The Columbus is expected here in a few days from the East Indies.

The Savannah, Warren and Levant, have been here 2 years, and ought to return, but will be detained till difficulties are settled, or they are relieved, except the Levant—she leaves for home, and lands Com. Sloat at Panama, when he will cross the isthmus and reach the U. S. by the West India steamer.

The officers and crew are in general good health. A spirit of cheerfulness and activity pervaded all ranks. We are patrolling streets under arms, buildings forts and administering law and justice.

FROM MEXICO.—La Patria, the Spanish paper published in New Orleans, has received some items of news from Mexico, by the way of Havana, which states that a brigade of cavalry had left the capital on the 24th ult. for Monterey, and Santa Anna was to follow the National Guard. Meetings of the merchants had been held at Mexico and Vera Cruz to provide the government with means to carry on the war, but the result of their deliberations is unknown.

The Governor of Chihuahua had received intelligence of Gen. Wood's march to that point.

The Mexicans attribute the breaking up of Armo's force to his own mismanagement.

Senor Yanez, the Commandant General of Jalisco, had marched at the head of a brigade to occupy and defend Tepic and San Blas, on the western coast. A Mexican brig of war had been taken by one of the vessels of our squadron in the port of Mazatlan. She had not her armament on board, and was, therefore, taken without opposition.

Gen. Nunez Ponte has been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas, and Senor Frias has been appointed Governor of Chihuahua, in the place of Senor Irigoyan, whose sickness rendered him unable to perform the duties of the office.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

From the Army.

MONTEREY MEXICO, Sept 29, 1846.

Gentlemen—We are at length in quiet possession of this place, the last division of Ampudia's army having marched out yesterday morning the first division marched out on the 25th, the second on the 27th, and the balance on the 29th. I saw the two last, and was able to form a tolerably good idea of the number of men in them. There could not have been fewer than 2500 in each division, of regular soldiers, well armed and equipped. Add to these some 2000 horsemen who left the city in small parties, during the four days fight, and at least 5000 citizens of the town who took up arms in the defence of a place which nature and art have combined to render as strong as any in the world. How such an army, thus situated, could ever allow itself to be conquered by a force of less than 7000 men, will always appear strange to me. The cowardice of Ampudia is now established beyond a doubt. So careful was he of his person, that it is said he never once left his house when any firing was going on. What a pity that one of our shells could not have dropped into his bed-room!

I felt perfectly satisfied, when I saw the Mexican troops pass out of town, with the arrangements which General Taylor had made with them. To have taken all those men prisoners would have been useless. Their arms we did not want; their horses were worthless, with a few exceptions, and it would have been very expensive and troublesome to feed and guard so many men. And, moreover, it would have carried the city at the point of the bayonet.

I rode out with the head of the column day before yesterday, when their second division left town. That scene alone would almost have remunerated one for the long journey to Monterey. At the head of the column rode the commander of the division with his staff, accompanied by Major Scott, of the 5th Infantry, with his Adjutant (Lieut. Deas,) and Lieuts. Hanson, Robinson and McLaws. Col. Peyton rode by the side of the chief, and received a very affectionate embrace from him as we turned out to let the column march on, when the head had reached Palace-hill. And now was presented a scene that I can never forget. Two regiments of infantry led off with colors flying, drums beating, and the trumpeters blowing with all their might. The fliers made all the noise they could. The men were all well armed, and the whole division seemed to be well appointed, with the exception of shoes, in lieu of which most of the men wore sandals. Three pieces of artillery were in the center of the column, one six, one nine, and one twelve pounder, marching four abreast, extended about one mile.

The army was accompanied by a great many females; officers' wives on horseback, their faces muffled, and with hats on; soldiers' wives mounted on donkeys or on foot, some of them carrying burdens that I would scarcely think of packing upon mules; young women with short petticoats, and hats tripping lightly along; young girls trailing along with their little valuables in their arms. I noticed one pretty little creature, about 9 years old with a pet chicken on one arm, and a parrot perched upon her head. The ugliest woman I ever heard of was walking behind a poor little feebly donkey, belaboring him with a large stick. The donkey was ridden by a young woman a second edition of the old one. A precious pair, that mother and daughter. Most of the soldiers looked sullen, and their eyes gleamed with hatred, and a desire for revenge. One of McCulloch's horses, a valuable animal, which a man was leading out of the way of the Mexican troops was seized and led off; the soldiers leveling their muskets at the hostler when he endeavored to recover his horse. The animal was promptly returned, however, on the circumstance being mentioned to the commanding officer.

Yesterday morning the last division was drawn out in the plaza next to the cathedral—that is, all the plaza could hold—and Captain Miles, who is stationed there with his regiment, (7th Infantry,) drew up his command and saluted the regiments as they passed him.—I never heard a noise until yesterday morning. Pandemonium never contained as noisy a gang as these Mexicans are. It seemed to be the particular endeavor of every man to make all the noise that lay in his power. There must have been fifty buglers and as many fliers and drummers playing at the same time and no three of them attempting to play the same tune.

I saw several regiments of fine-looking soldiers, men of good size, young, active and athletic.

The first division is encamped in the grove, three miles east of the town—one of the loveliest spots in the world, shaded by large pecan and live oak trees. This grove seems to be the only woodland in this region, and is resorted to by the citizens of Monterey as a place for holding pic nic parties.

The third, a volunteer division, is also encamped in this grove. Gen. Worth's division, occupies the town. The citizens are beginning to return in great numbers, and appear to feel glad that the Mexicans have left them.

COL. WILLIAM L. KING.—Among the passengers on board the Great Britain, at the time she was wrecked, was our distinguished countryman, Col. William L. King, on his return from his mission to France, from which court he has been recalled, at his own request. He took final leave of his Majesty, the King of the French, on the 15th ultimo; and we learn from various sources, that his departure elicited expressions of the warmest regret.—*Washington Union.*

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I felt perfectly satisfied, when I saw the Mexican troops pass out of town, with the arrangements which General Taylor had made with them. To have taken all those men prisoners would have been useless. Their arms we did not want; their horses were worthless, with a few exceptions, and it would have been very expensive and troublesome to feed and guard so many men. And, moreover, it would have carried the city at the point of the bayonet.

I rode out with the head of the column day before yesterday, when their second division left town. That scene alone would almost have remunerated one for the long journey to Monterey. At the head of the column rode the commander of the division with his staff, accompanied by Major Scott, of the 5th Infantry, with his Adjutant (Lieut. Deas,) and Lieuts. Hanson, Robinson and McLaws. Col. Peyton rode by the side of the chief, and received a very affectionate embrace from him as we turned out to let the column march on, when the head had reached Palace-hill. And now was presented a scene that I can never forget. Two regiments of infantry led off with colors flying, drums beating, and the trumpeters blowing with all their might. The fliers made all the noise they could. The men were all well armed, and the whole division seemed to be well appointed, with the exception of shoes, in lieu of which most of the men wore sandals. Three pieces of artillery were in the center of the column, one six, one nine, and one twelve pounder, marching four abreast, extended about one mile.

The army was accompanied by a great many females; officers' wives on horseback, their faces muffled, and with hats on; soldiers' wives mounted on donkeys or on foot, some of them carrying burdens that I would scarcely think of packing upon mules; young women with short petticoats, and hats tripping lightly along; young girls trailing along with their little valuables in their arms. I noticed one pretty little creature, about 9 years old with a pet chicken on one arm, and a parrot perched upon her head. The ugliest woman I ever heard of was walking behind a poor little feebly donkey, belaboring him with a large stick. The donkey was ridden by a young woman a second edition of the old one. A precious pair, that mother and daughter. Most of the soldiers looked sullen, and their eyes gleamed with hatred, and a desire for revenge. One of McCulloch's horses, a valuable animal, which a man was leading out of the way of the Mexican troops was seized and led off; the soldiers leveling their muskets at the hostler when he endeavored to recover his horse. The animal was promptly returned, however, on the circumstance being mentioned to the commanding officer.

Yesterday morning the last division was drawn out in the plaza next to the cathedral—that is, all the plaza could hold—and Captain Miles, who is stationed there with his regiment, (7th Infantry,) drew up his command and saluted the regiments as they passed him.—I never heard a noise until yesterday morning. Pandemonium never contained as noisy a gang as these Mexicans are. It seemed to be the particular endeavor of every man to make all the noise that lay in his power. There must have been fifty buglers and as many fliers and drummers playing at the same time and no three of them attempting to play the same tune.

I saw several regiments of fine-looking soldiers, men of good size, young, active and athletic.

The first division is encamped in the grove, three miles east of the town—one of the loveliest spots in the world, shaded by large pecan and live oak trees. This grove seems to be the only woodland in this region, and is resorted to by the citizens of Monterey as a place for holding pic nic parties.

The third, a volunteer division, is also encamped in this grove. Gen. Worth's division, occupies the town. The citizens are beginning to return in great numbers, and appear to feel glad that the Mexicans have left them.

COL. WILLIAM L. KING.—Among the passengers on board the Great Britain, at the time she was wrecked, was our distinguished countryman, Col. William L. King, on his return from his mission to France, from which court he has been recalled, at his own request. He took final leave of his Majesty, the King of the French, on the 15th ultimo; and we learn from various sources, that his departure elicited expressions of the warmest regret.—*Washington Union.*